

ALEXANDRIA:

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 24. 1881.

The people of Virginia voted with substantial unanamity vesterday to confirm the Ordinance adopted by the State Convention to repeal the ratification of the Constitution of the United States of America, and to resume the rights and powers granted under that Constitution. This result was not unlooked for. The unconstitutional course of the federal government, the entire hopelessness of any remedy, in the Union, left to thi commonwealth no other alternative. To have remained in the Union as now sustained, and upheld the government as now administered, would have involved an abandonment of the free principles upon which rests the liberties of Virginians, and swept away the indenendence, which is their strongest bulwark. It is needless to recite the causes which have rendered necessary this action. They are known of all men, -we can only acquiesce in the necessity which denonnees our separation from the people of the Northern States, and hold them as we hold the rest of mankind-enemies in war-in peace, friends.

The alacrity with which the people of the Northern States have consented to abandon he constitution of the United States themselves, in order the more effectually to support an unwarrantable exercise of arbitrary power, under pretense of enforcing that constitution upon the people of the Southern States, will amaze the world, when it reads the whole history of the struggle. Not only are the unconstitutional acts of the administration vindicated and sustained, but a reign of terror, a system of espionage has been inaugurated in man'y of the States, in which private malice and political animosity alike find opportunities to glut their vindictiveness. Long and valued service, years of public confidence and unblemished integrity -new avail nothing against the imputations of a nameless eaves dropper, or the doubtful testimony of personal adversaries. Already Senator Bayard has been threatened with the gallows. It now turns out that Senator Bright is "suspected," and a resolution has been offered in the Indiana Senate, directing the committee on federal relations to inquire "whether he is true to the State in the pre sent crisis, and whether his continuance in the Senate is not inconsistent with the public interest and public safety."

Many of the Northern journals in the interest of the Washington Administration, and its policy, believe that a change in the tariff rates will lessen the chances of the recognition of the "Confederate States" by European governments. This is urged as a reason for the change, and will doubtless be the "best card" in the hands of those who desire a modification of the rates of duty. More than one prominent journal agrees that under this pressure Congress will shape the legislation of this country, with greater regard to the interests and desire of foreign powers than ever before in the history of · these States. To this complexion it has come already.

The Washington correspondence of the Baltimore Sun says:-"Intelligent citizens of New York, who arrived here yesterday, state that no apprehension was felt there of an interference by the British government untriendly to the federal government in the present conflict. The Union defense committee had given positive assurances on bis subject, upon authority derived from the executive government at Washington. Besides they rely upon the moral temper of the British people for sympathy in their favor. and also upon the idea that Great Britain by a war with this country would lose all her commerce with it, and lose the Canadas, half of her mercantile marine that may be affort, and the whole amount of the American public and private securities that she | the Episcopal churches of the diocese of New new holds. This theory will be considera- Jersev. bly shaken by a confirmation of the reported decision of the law officers of the Crown in favor of the seceded States, even without recognition, to issue letters of marque and

The Liverpool Mail of the 7th inst., says: - Mr. Gregory on Saturday, introduced the three commissioners from the Southern Confederacy to Lord John Russell. The interterview was at Lord John Russell's private pecidence, and was considered informal .--What occurred with regard to the recogni- room by illness. tion of the Southern States, has not trans-

As the andden cessation of any extensive work is generally attended with considerable inss, notive exertions are being made by direction of Colonel Meigs, along the lina of the Washington Aqueduct, to place the unfinished portions of the work in as secure and protected a state as possible. This we understand, is in view of the suspension ordered by the Secretary of War, so that the G very went may sustain as little loss by waste of material and damage to workman-

ship as possible. The Norfolk correspondent of the Petersburg Express writes:- "Mrs. Commodore Perdergrast, who is a Southern lady, is still in Nariolk. She refuses to join her husband at the fort-says she will never live with him torsin, and it is reported that she will apply for a divorce. The wife of another reprodute who is at the fort, is in Norfolk, and has a pistol loaded, with which she says she intends shooting her liege lord upon

Sight." ongueed in fabricating war materials with "might and main," for the Virginia forces. Among the articles made by them are guacarriages, wagons, cloth, shoes, &c. The Peniteminry as proved a very handy thing to have just about these times.

NEWS OF THE DAY. To show the very age and body of the TIMES."

A Washington letter to the N.Y Tribune says.-A valuable parcel was seized here this morning in transit to Gov. Letcher. Months ago Gov. Letcher caused surveys to be carefully made for a military map of Virginia. The memoranda and detached plans were sent to a German employed in the Coast Survey office, to be engraved. He reccommended forwarding them to New-York, which was done. A few maps were engraved and sent with the plate and original materials toward Richmond, necessarily through Washington, where the Government took charge of them. They are very acurate, and will be of great use in the coming cam-

"A good story is told, which has not found ts way into the Charleston papers: The lightboat which was captured has been anchored at the mouth of the creek which leads to Stone river. Two guns have been placed on board. The one aiming down the creek is kept loaded with shot, while the one pointing toward the city is used to fire a morning and evening gun. Not long since, when the sunrise gun was fired, a twelve pound ball ripped through a negroe's shanty and lodged in a hotel, greatly to the consternation of an old negro and several boarders. The crew of the lightboat did not discover that the boat had turned with the tide during the night!

Mr. Jas. M. Caldwell, teller of the Bank of Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, was ound half murdered in the woods at Camden. New Jersey, on Sunday morning last. He was lying upon the ground, with the back of his head cut, one ear nearly severed from his head, his nose solit, and a frightful cut over the evebrow. He was taken to the court-house, and medical aid sent for. The victim was only restored to consciousness General for each. General Bradley was the Republic of Chili. after many hours insensibility, but still lies in a precarious condition. A man named Kinkle was arrested on suspicion of having ted States Army to the Western division. committed the outrage.

A letter from Washington says .- "Only the other day, a member of the cabinet asked Gen. Scott if it would not be well to push forward a column of troops into Virginia, to which the old soldier replied, that he had never yet lost a division of an army, and did not intend to; that if such a move were made, then one of three things must happen-it would be cut off; or be compelled to retreat; or the rest of the army would have to be advanced to support it, before it was ready; either of which would be very disastrous.'

A new ten-dollar note on the Merchants and Mechanics' Bank of Wheeling has made its appearance. Look out for it. It is a dangerous counterfeit, and well calculated to deceive. The red of the bill in the counterfeit is deeper than that of the genuine, and the former is more imperfectly executed, but it would nevertheless be readily received by the best judges of money, unless warned

The N. Y. Tribune says .- Gen. Butler has ment many hours with Mr. Cameron and Gen-Scott to-day, and started for Annapolis by the 2 o'clock train. His instructions are positive concerning aggressive movements, and to remove. at once, all obstructions to the approach of Norfolk harbor.

The N. Y. Tribune says Mr. Patten a prominent shipbuilder in Maine, is in New York, and it is reported he will be instructed to build several gun boats, whose armament shall be three Dahlgrens, and whose duty will be near the blockaded harbors.

An aged couple were laid on a sick bed last week, at Woonsocket, Mass.; the wife emarked how lonely she would be if her rusband were removed, "Oh, I shall take you with me," was his reply. So it proved; they died on Sunday.

Attracted by a cry of murder, at Cincinnati, on Saturday, Mrs. Doherty, seized a poker, rushed to John Murphy's house, and found him in the act of choking his wife to death; she felled him with a blow on the head. The brute has been in the regular habit of maltreating his wife.

The Vigilance Committee at Indianapolis, on Saturday night, seized at the Jeffersonville depot S barrels of crackers, 200 muskets, 30,000 ball cartridges, 60,000 percussion caps, and 6 railroad cars destined for points south of the Ohio river.

It is understood that the Government has assumed the control of the Washington Infirmary, with Army Surgeon Magruder, in heir good works there.

Gov. Goodwin, of New Hampshire, has nvited the Rev. Henry E. Parker, of Conord, to preach an election sermon before the Legislature on Thursday, June 6. It is thirty years since a discourse was delivered before the Legislature of that State.

Dr. Junkin, for more than twelve years past the efficient and popular president of Washington College, Lexington, Virginia, nas resigned his position.

Bishop Odenheimer has prepared a prayer for the soldiers now in the field, to be read in

Hon Oliver Stevens, in a note to the Boson Herald, denies that his brother, Gov. Isaac I. Stevens, of Washington Territory, is a secessionist.

A vessel was wrecked in the river St. Lawrence a few days since. Two of the erew took refuge on floating cakes of ice. All the others perished.

We hear a report from Lancaster, Pa., that the Hon. James Buchanan, ex-President of the United States, is confined to his

There is a rivalry still between the Tammany and Mezart Halls, as to which will furnish most men and money.

Rev. Dr. Neville, rector of Trinity Church, Newark, N. J., intends sailing for Europe in the Great Eastern, on Saturday next. The stables of Gen. J. M. Coal, and Mr.

Gesev, at Liberty, Frederick county, Md., were destroyed by fire on the 17th just. The Navy Department has ordered the

public vessels to be supplied with Coston's telegraphic night signals. A new postoffice is established at Hamlin. Lebanon county, Pa., and Thos. S. Walmer,

appointed postmaster. William B. Mount, is appointed route agent between Philadelphia and New York, vice George C. Leidy, removed.

The dwelling of Wm. Weston, in Chapel district, Taibot county, Md., was lately destroyed by fire. Capt. Samuel Whiting, late in command

of the Columbia as a transport, has been appointed consul to Nassau. At Wheeling, Va., John Herton, convict-

The convicts at the State's prison are now | ed of passing counterfeit money, has been sent to the penitentiary for two years. Another fight for the "Championship of

England" will take place on the 25th of June. between Hurst and Mace.

An army number of the Atlantic Monthly is to be published.

The Washington Republican says:-"A

young man by the name of Noble Magee, a esident of this city, was arrested vesterday afternoon, by Corporal Taylor and a guard of Company A. Union Regiment, charged with the utterance of treasonable language calculated to incite a riot. Examination was held before justice Clark at the Central Guard house last night, when quite a number of witnesses were examined, all of whom testified to having heard Magee make use of secession sentiments on various occasions .-He was held to bail in the sum of \$1,500 to answer at the next term of the Criminal Court."

Secretary Cameron has issued a circular to the Governors of States, in which he di rects them to commission no one of doubtful morals or patriotism, and not of sound health; to appoint no one to a lieutenancy (second or first) who has passed the age of 22 years, or to a captaincy over 30 years, or to appoint no field officer, (major, lieutenant colonel, or colonel,) unless a graduate of the United States Military Academy, or known to possess military knowledge and experience, who has passed the respective ages of 35, 40, and 45 years.

Thirty hale, hearty and robust blacks, of all sexes and sizes, under the direction of David Price, esq., a wealthy planter, who sides in Rockingham county, N. C., have just arrived in Ohio. Mr. Price accompanied them, in order to settle them on a tract of land in Mercer county, Ohio. He has given them all free papers, and intends to give them, as as he styles it, a start in the

The Arkansas State Convention has passed a military bill, authorizing the Governors to call out 60,000 men if necessary. It halves the State into two grand divisions, Eastern and western, and appoints one Brigalier unanimously elected to the command of the Eastern, and General Pierce, late of the Uni-

The Governor of Tennessee has issued a proclamation, dated the 16th instant, to disarm all who will not defend the State. material part is embraced in the following arms, and do not hold themselves in readiness for immediate service are hereby required to return them to me immediately, at the State Arsena!, in Nashville or the penalties of the law will be enforced."

Professor Grant is about to leave New York for Fortress Monroe, for the purpose of placing one of his largest calcium lights upon that work. The reflector of this lamp will have a diameter of three feet.

A correspondent at Turks Island informs us, in a letter dated 2d inst that salt was plentiful, and that the last sales were made at 8 to 84 cents per bushel. Export duty 1 Washington remains undisturbed. The cent per bushel.

A ninth Satellite has been discovered situ. ate between Hyperion and Japhet. It is suggested that it be named Chiron.

BLOODY WORK IN SOUTHEASTERN MIS-SOURI.

We received from New Madrid vesterday, a letter dated Poplar Bluff, the 13th inst... from which we learn that that section of the country is infested by a gang of desperate strong. The leader of the clan is from South- enemy's lines at Shepherdstown. ern Indiana; goes by the name of Bill Denver, and is about twenty years of age.

On Thursday night of last week, this man, accompanied by five others, throughly armed, each having a brace of six shooters. sword and rifle, and mounted on a good in the act of stealing the horses from the from Martinsburg to day. stable, situated but a few yards from the house. The farmer instead of raising the thieves with, "what are you doing here?" "Leave," was the reply, "or we'll send you out on the night train.

In a moment more they fired three shots, one ball striking a farmer in the shoulder. untying them, were fired upon by the far- ted States. mers, and one of them fell. The desperadoes returned the fire, and then fled. After a severe fight the wounded man was captured. out a groan. Before dying, however, he confessed that the clan had a regular organization, and that it was sufficiently numer- tried, and we would now see what virtue harge. The Sisters of Mercy will continue ous and well enough armed to whip any two there was in stones. counties in southeast Missouri, and he admonished the people to beware, for there was bloody work for them to do, and that speedily .- Cairo Camp Register of the 16th.

> Seat of the Government of the Confederate States. We find the following despatch in the

Charleston "Mercury:' gress shall adjourn to Richmond, on the ment. ground that the whole machinery of the Government ought to go too.

Whether the project of transferring the whole Government shall prevail, will depend presume, upon the vote of the Arkansas delegation, which was sworn in yesterday.

Gen. Bragg. The above dispatch we consider confirma- to all. tory of that received here yestesday, stating that Congress had provided for the removal of the seat of government to Richmond, thus coinciding with President Davis' views in vetoing the first resolution, which merely

to Richmond .- Rich. Eng. THE WHEAT CROP .- Our exchanges from all parts of Tennessee, as well as our letters and verbal messages, all go to show that the prospect for wheat never was better .--Indeed, throughout all the grain-growing been restored. States, the earth never did yield such a crop of wheat, unless Providence shall interfere to cut it short. In our own State, there never was as great a breadth of land sown in wheat. The stand was never better, the winter never more favorable, while the spring has been all that could be desired .-Harvest will be on in fifty days and less, and Tennessee will be blossed with millions of bushels of wheat more than home consumption can dispose of. God be praised for our prosperity, in the midst of our many

troubles .- Knoxville Whiq. FOUR HUNDRED MORMONS ON THE WAY TO UTAH .- This morning four hundred Mormons | largest jobbing houses, because exchan two by their baggage. Of the eight passen- fusing to sell except for gold or exchange. ger cars, two were occupied by those calling | Boston, May 20.—The schooner Marshal peared much better than the other emigrants; gua, states that on the 13th inst., lat. 31.30. the female first-class passengers were partic- long. 78.40, stoke schooner Victoria. Capt. ularly distinguishable from ordinary Mor- Gibbs was warned to keep a sharp look-out mon recruits. The rest of the women were for privateers, as he had been chased by one evidently of the poorest class. The emi- the night previous, but had out sailed her. grant train that conveyed these Mormons The Victoria purported to be from the was a large one, consisting of ten cars of pas- Southern Confederacy, bound South. sengers .- Cleveland (Ohio) Herald May 20:

There is but one sick man in all the eight companies in Stafford and King George.

Telegraphic Despatches.

certained that Soain denies that the seizure of San Domingo was in consequence of orders or with the knowledge of her government; but she says she must have time and further information before she decides what to do with it. It is not known what the United States, Great Britain and France will say upon the subject.

The privateer question may be disposed of summarily. It is now understood that this government several weeks ago offered its assent to the treaty of Paris, abolishing privateering altogether. The attitude of the government is known to be firm in all its foreign relations, insisting, just as it did before disunion began, on all its rights; but it is courteous and friendly toward every power. The foreign ministers here are gratified

and pleased with the imposing demonstrations of the loyalty of the people to the Union. It may here be remarked that all of them were present at the reception of the Secretary of State last night, and appeared to be on most cordial terms of friendship

Mr. Asta Buruagua, the new Charge d'Affairs from Chili, was, by appointment, received by the Secretary of State to-day. He presented his credentials, and delivered a speech, assuring this government of the sincerest sympathy and respect on the part of the government of Chili, and saving that | proval. any harm which could befal the United States would be equally disastrous to Chili. The forms of government of the two nations are the same, and they have a common interest and a common cause. The Secretary of State replied, reciprocating these kind expressions. He said the United States was the friend of all nations, and just to all nations, but they were essentially and forever Republican and American.

It will be recollected that the late administration was not on favorable terms with

The Navy Department will, in the course of this week, invite proposals for building the steam machinery of a number of screw ganboats. The machinery of each to consist of two back-action horizontal engine with surface condensers, and of two vertical water-tube boilers. The evlinders to be 30 inches in diameter, and the stroke and pisparagraph:-"All volunteer organizations ton 18 inches. The two boilers to contain in the State who have heretofore drawn | ninety-one square feet of grade surface, and twenty-seven hundred square feet of heat-

No proposals will be considered except from proprietors of engine building estab lishments. Parties desiring to propose for the above machinery, will apply to the chief of the bureau of construction, equipment and repairs, who will furnish them with a complete specification of the same and cross sections of the vessel, together with the provisions and conditions of the contract they will be required to execute.

Professor Amasa McCoy, secretary of Cas ius M. Clay's Guards, visited Mount Vernon yesterday, and reports that the tomb of trips of the steamers thither were suspended some weeks ago, and therefore the only way to reach Mount Vernon is overland from Alexandria. The superintendent requests that no visitor in military uniform will present himself for admission to the

HARRISBURG, May 22.-W. W. Nise, a captain in the eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, left for Washington to-day as a bearer of the plans and reports concerning the reconnoisances yesterday on the Potomac well armed men, probably several hundred river. He penetrated, as before stated, the

Samuel J. Kan also penetrated the lines at Williamsport, and drew plans of his positions, and has reported the same to the General Government. The Confederate troops at Williamsport had not crossed the Potomac. They had received no reinforcehorse, made a descent upon a farm house ments up to 3 o'clock this afternoon, but near Poplar Bluff, and were caught while they received two wagon loads of provisions

Governor Curtin has determined to establish camps at Easton, and probably also at alarm, collected four neighbors, and with Erie, Williamsport, Bedford and Uniontown, them, all having rifles, challenged the The policy of establishing camps at Erie and Easton is doubted by military men.

CINCINNATI, May 22 - A special Frankort dispatch to the Commercial says the House has concurred in the Senate amendments requiring the State Guard to take the and then started for their horses, but while outh to support the Constitution of the Uni-

Mr. Rousseaux made a strong Union speech in the Senate in favor of sustaining the government. He said he did not contaken to the house, where in a few hours, he sider the Union now dissolved, and he had died, without disclosing his name, and with- no fears that it would be. The time had passed for appeals to politicians not to dissolve the Union. Tufts of grass had been

> Wheeling, May 22 .- Advices received here yesterday and to-day state positively that Virginia troops are now in the neighborhood of Grafton, with the evident design of intimidating the Union men from voting against the Ordinance of Secession to-morrow. (?)

Companies of U. S. troops are now encamped here on the Fair Grounds. B. F. MONTGOMERY, May 19 .- The President Kelly, of Philadelphia, has been elected has vetoed the resolution providing that Con- | Colonel of the 1st Virginia Federal Regi-

Sr. Louis, May 22 .- Gen. Harney has is sued an address notifying the people of Missouri that the forces of both the general and State governments will be used to maintain the peace of the State in the defence of the rights and property of all persons, and to put The greater part of Congress went yester- down evil disposed persons. General Price day, on a visit to Pensacola, by invitation of will disband the State forces, and he will take prempt measures to insure protection

The Democrat says that the July interest funds will not be diverted from their legiti-

St. Jeseph, Mo., May 22. - This afternoon the American flag was hoisted over the Post provided for the adjournment of Congress Office. Soon an excited crowd proceeded to the office, cut the pole down, and tore the flag to pieces, and then raised the State flag. The latter, however, was ordered down by the leader of the crowd, and subsequently they dispersed without committing further acts of violence, and comparative quiet has

Mantg Mery, May 22 -The Confederate Congress adjourned late last night, to mee at Richmond on the 20th of July. The tariff bill was passed with some important amendments. The Patent Office bill was signed. No new military appointments were made. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Rives, Hunter and Meminger, was appointed to make arrangements to transfer the military department to Richmond. CHICAGO, May 21 .- At a meeting of ban

kers and merchants last night, it was resolved to receive at par the notes of 31 banks. having a circulation of about \$3,500,000 .-This, bowever does not suit several of the passed through this city on their way to Utah | cannot be had at less than 10 per ct. on this Territory. They were from England .- list. This diversity of opinion tends to re-Eight cars were occupied by the people and strict business on 'Change, some holders rethemselves first-class passengers. These ap- | Perrin, Capt. Gibbs, at this port, from Sa-

> further debate was out short. New York, May 22 .- Seven boxes con- dist preacher, who is now in the 80th year from his own criminal acts. taining papers and baggage belonging to of his year, and Mrs. Sarah Childs, aged 90 | Earl Granville apprehended that this

A quantity of contraband goods shipped by WASHINGTON, May 22.—It is reliably as the New Haven Arms Company to O. F. Winchester, Baltimore, were also seized

FREDERICK, May 22 .- Mr. Underhill, of he New York Times, who was arrested and imprisoned at Harper's Ferry about a week since, by the Virginia military authorities there, on the charge of being a spy, was released this morning, and arrived here by private conveyance this afternoon.

CAMDEN, N. J., May 21 - Samuel Hanna. for many years in the Post Office of Camden, N. J., has been arrested, and is now imprisoned in the common jail. He is charged with being a bearer of dispatches to Gov. Letcher, of Virginia.

NEW ORLEANS, May 22.- The steamer Arizona has arrived from the Brazos. The surrender of the federal forces in Texas is confirmed. FORT KEARNEY, May 22 .- The San Fran-

Sea Nymph, with cargo, sold for the account of underwriter, for \$6,609. In the Assembly, Mr. Converse presented petition from a large number of citizens of Colorado, praying for the passage of an act offering the President the credit of the State of California, for any sum which the Legislature may see fit, for the support of the

cisco papers state that the wreck of the ship

The steamer Cortez brought to Sin Francisco from Oregon; three companies of the Third Artillery, United States Army, in all 80 officers, 200 men and 75 horses, under command of Captains Ord, Hardee and

the people at the next election, for their ap-

The stampede for the Caribboo mining region, in British Columbia, continued. The prospects were excellent. Considerable amounts of treasure had reached Victoria by the Frazer river steamers.

Mobile, May 20 .- The privateer steamer Ivy has captured and taken as a prize the ship Marshall, of Providence, R. I. She was taken outside the bar. Another prize has been taken, but the name of the vessel

NEW ORLEANS, May 21 .- Mr. Russell, the correspondent of the London Times, arrived iere this morning. Sr. Louis, May 20 .- Ferdinand Kennett, prominent citizen and politician of Mis-

Prosbyterian General Assembly, (O.S.) FIFTH DAY .- The Assembly decided not create an English mission, as asked by a Scotch minister, who sent a communication from the military camp at Aldershott, near

The report of the board of publication came up as the order of the day, and led to a protracted debate.

The secretary of the board made an lress of considerable length upon the large circulation of their books, besides copies of the Scriptures, of which nearly half a million have been distributed. It has been attended with most gratifying results. Their paper, the Sunday School Visitor, has increased its circulation, and has now about 70,000 subscribers.

Rev. Mr. Edwards spoke at length upon the works of the board. With reference to the home and foreign record, he declared it to be a stupid, humdrum, useless publication, and ought to be immediately discontinued. It was so dul! that you might as well read the Congressional Globe for instruction.

[Laughter.] Dr. Schenck, the secretary of the board. was willing to give any information which might be necessary in relation to the doings of the board. He felt that he had done his duty in placing the balance sheet before the poard, but if desired he would have it pubished for circulation. If they printed the doings of the board, other publishing houses might take advantage of such information. He thought it would be impolitic so to do, as it might prove detrimental to the interests of the board.

Several members interrupted the speaker, nquiring how much was spent in salaries. The treasurer, who fills the post of presilent of a bank, receives one thousand dollars per annum; the bookkeeper receives the same amount, but does more work.

Dr. Musgrave could see no impropriety in publishing a balance sheet for general circulation. He could not see how any pubishing house could take advantage of such publication. Or if they could not publish. why not communicate them to the Assem-

Dr. M. continued: I do not see why information is withheld as to the capital of the board. I think the assembly ought to determine whether the poard has not sufficient capital. Are the profits to be kept down constantly by adding me salaried officer after another? I think. for one, that the capital is large enough already, and I think that the Assembly should change the direction of surplus. For instance the price of the books issued might be lecreased. It is not desirable that the board should get a capital of half a million; for i will reach that amount, unless they multiply their salaried officers too fast. | Laughter. In 1851 or 1852 I estimated their net profits at \$10,000 per annum. By this time I think he capital has reached \$250,000. A year or so ago they would not sell their real estate in this city for \$75,000, as I have reason to believe; and that is a pretty good item of capital to begin with.

The sales of the board during the past year had amounted to \$91,000, and the sum of \$17,000 had been expended during the same time, or 19 per cent, of their actual sales. The effice of treasurer could easily e abolished, and the book-keeper could perform the duties. He also refered in rather sharp terms to the Presbyterian newspaper as being a family concern. He charged them with not acting properly in the pubication of articles.

Mr. Leyburn, editor of the paper referred o, rose and wished to make a few remarks. Mr. Musgrave said he did not want to be nterrupted; that Mr. L. was not a member of the Assembly, and therefore he called him

The Moderator decided that a person not member had no right to speak.

Rev. Mr. McPhail said the board of pub ication was composed of men in good stansing in the Presbyterian Church, both minisers and members. Odium is being wrongfully east upon men who have discharged their duties in the fear of God. Their papers have been fairly submitted for strict prestigation, and they find nothing wrong-Dr. Schenek, the secretary of the board. on permission being granted, made further statements about the doings of the board. The house they occupied was entirely overrated in regard to value. Its original cost was but \$37,000, and was given to the board for a particular purpose. The board has in those in her Majesty's service. ts possession some \$20,000 worth of sterotype | Earl Granville said that he quit plates, but which, however, were only of use the appreciation which the noble Earl showto them. The speaker brought a small carpet-bag full of hymn and other books, to show the difference between the publications of this board and these of other boards. He also referred particularly to the superior quality of the paper and binding, and also to the superior cheapness of such works.

The Rev. Isanc Rosser, of the Methodist Protestant Church, an old pioneer Methe- must not look to his government to save him General Lee, were seized here to day, en years, were united in the bonds of wedlock, would follow naturally from the proclamaroute via this city from Texas to Virginia. at Atlanta, Ga., a few weeks ago.

American Affairs in Parliament.

The foreign files bring us a full report of Lord John Russell's reply in the House of Commons to Mr. Gregory's question as to "the belligerent rights" of the Confederate States. Although we have already given its main points, we may state that Lord Lyons. the British Minister in Washington, had informed the British government that, in his opinion, the collection of duties outside of Southern ports was impracticable, and Lord John declares that "it is well known to Lord Lyons, and it certainly has been declared law by the United States, that no blockade could be recognized or deemed valid unless it were an effective blockade, [hear, hear,] and I have no doubt that there would be no difference between her Majesty's government and the government of the United

of helligerents, he says: "The question has been under the consideration of the government. They have consulted the law officers of the crown. The attorney and solicitor general, and the queen's five ports effectually, they to all practical advocate and the government have come to the opinion that the Southern Confederacy of America, according to those principles validity of mere paper blockades has long which seem to be just principles, must be treated as a helligerent. [Hear, hear."]

This, of course, was a quasi recognition of government; such an act to be submitted to the Southern government, and such a recognition as will in British estimation treat her letters of marque as legitimate, not as piratical. Lord John, however, does not recognize the right of these privateers to come into British ports with prizes. He further adds that other important questions (for instance, as to what are the alterations which are to be made in the law of nations in consequence of the declarations of Paris) remained under consideration of the British

On the 7th inst., Mr. Bentinck, in the House of Commons, asked, in view of the ticipate decreased receipts from customs, and a necessity for increased armaments.

Lord Palmerston replied:-No one can regret more than I do the intelligence which has been received within the last few days from America; but, at the same time, any one must have been shortsighted and little capable of anticipating the probable course of human events, who had not for a long ouri, died at his residence at Selma, last foreseen events of a similar character to those which we now deplore. [Hear, hear.] From the commencement of this unfortunate quarrel between the two sections of the Unired States, it was evident that the causes of disunion were too deeply seated to make it kets for our manufactures in the South possible that separation would not take place, and it was also obvious that passions were so aroused on both sides as to make it highly improbable that such separation could take place without a contest. In answer to the question of the honorable member, I would say that, however much I regret the intelligence which we have received within the last few days, yet that intelligence ought not, in my opinion, to make any difference in the arrangements which, after the fullest consideration, we considered were calculated to meet all the requirements of the public service during the present year. | Hear,

> not quite understood his question. The no- universal law of nations, privateers would ale lord said the results of the disturbances in America had been anticipated in the finan- would be at the mercy of the North. cial arrangements. Did the noble lord mean that arrangements had been made to meet the expenses of increased armaments and cient rights, and the commissions of Mr. the risk of diminished revenues, [hear,] or President Davis are as good as those of Mr. did he simply mean that he did not anticipate that any such consequences would result from the intelligence lately received?-

> Hear, hear. Lord Palmerston.-I thought I had, by implication at least, answered all the questof a Confederacy of Sovereign States, he has tions of the honorable gentleman. I do not the right to issue letters of marque which perceive any reason why we should apply to Parliament for increased armaments [hear] in consequence of the events which are taking place in North America, and I also hope that the customs duties will not materially suffer in consequence of these events.

> In the House of Commons, on the 9th of May, Mr. W. E. Forster asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, whether t was not a criminal offense against the provisions of the foreign enlistment act, for any subject of her Majesty to serve on board any privateer licensed by the person assuming. as President of the Southern Confederacy, to exercise power over a part of the United States, or for any person within her Majesty's dominions to assist in the equipment of such privateer; and, if so, whether he would take measures to prevent the infringement of the law, either by her Majesty's subjects war which seems on the point of breaking or by any agents of the President of the Southern Confederacy, who are now in England; and, also, whether any such privateer equipped in a part of her Majesty's domin-

ons would not be liable to forfeiture. Sir G. C. Lewis .- It is in the contemplation of her Majesty's government to issue a proclamation for the purpose of cautioning all her Majesty's subjects against any interference in the hostilities between the Northern and Southern States of America. In that proclamation the general effect of the common and statute law on the matter will be stated. The general principle of our law is that no British subject skall enter into the service of any foreign prince or power, or engage in any hostilities that may be carried on between any two foreign States.

In the House of Lords, on the 10th of May,

the Earl of Derby said that he understood that her Majesty's government had come to the conclusion that the Southern States of America were to be considered as a bellige-Crown. The Southern Confederacy has sent | man W. Scott Schley. The Ledger says: out letters of marque for the purpose of covering the sca with privateers, but the Northern States had declared an intention of treat the latter was a criminal offense, but the pos-American States, was so serious that he sincerely concurred in the prayer of the noble ord (Lord J. Russell) that we might keep out of it. He b. ped, therefore, that it would be distinctly declared that if any British subject entered upon privateering, he must not look to his government for redress or protection, but that his blood will be on his own head. He hoped that the proclamation would give a mest distinct and emphatic warning to British sailors, and especially

ed of the serious consequences of this country becoming involved in this unfortunate dispute. The noble Earl had correctly understood the answer given in another place, that the government would issue a proclamation of warning to British subjects, but it was desirable that the wording of the proclama-The hour of adjournment arriving, all tion should be carefully considered.

The Earl of Derby said that he wished to know if it would be distinctly declared that any British subject joining in privateering,

Lord Brougham severely denounced the practice of privateering; and expressed in a few brief but eloquent sentences, his sincere regret that by mutual concessions the horrors of civil war were not likely to be avert-

ed in America. Lord Colchester reminded their lordships that the right to send out privateers was recognized by international law, and it was only natural that the weaker State should resort to this means of annoying a more pow-

erful enemy. The subject then dropped. The London Times and America. Notwithstanding the enormous length of

the line of coast, both on the Atlantic and on the Gulf, the Southern ports from which produce can be shipped with any regularity are few in number. There are only five rail-States on that point." Then, as to the rights ways which strike this coast throughout its entire extent. These terminate at New Orleans and Mobile in the Gulf, and Savannah, Charleston, and Wilmington on the Atlantic. If the United States can blockade these purposes seal up the Southern States. Of course they must do this effectively. The since been disowned by every Power. * We have been told that there are letters of marque now in London, and agents have arrived by the last steamer to make contracts for Armstrong guns and all other warlike stores of the most recent invention. Both parties will come into the markets of Europe. and will bid for men and ships. So far as privateering is concerned, the South will have the advantage.

No adventurer would care to take service with the North, because there would be little or no prey. The South has no commerce. and its produce would be carried in neutral bottoms. The North, however, has ships upon every sea, and is a victim that will pay a plunderer. There are silk cargoes to be alarming news from the United States, intercepted even in the Eastern seas, and whether the British government did not an- the treasures of California are to be met with afloat. To protect this commerce will require no small portion of the available United States navy, and it is therefore not quite certain that Mr. Lincoln can respond to the reiterated demands of the merchants of New

York to blockade all the ports of the South. Looking at these matters in a strictly English point of view, our interest is first, if possible, that this melancholy rupture should be repaired, and that either by reunion or by amicable separation, peace should be restored. But if this is impossible, then it becomes our next object that our cotton supply should not be cut off, and that the marshould not be forcibly shut against us. With this view, we shall be compelled to scrutinize the legality of every blockade established upon the coasts of the seceding States.

The government of Washington has itself relieved us from what might otherwise have been a great danger of being made the principal victim of this unhappy quarrel. At the treaty of Paris, England and France proposed that all nations should renounce the belligerent right of issuing letters of marque. The United States then refused to join in this convention, and required for their merchant ships an immunity from the men of war as well as from privatcers. If America Mr. Bentinck thought the noble lord had had then joined to make this proposition an now be considered pirates, and the South

That proposal having, however, been rejected, the belligerent parties hold their an-President Lincoln. As to the resolution of the merchants to treat the privateers of the unrecognized South as pirates, it cannot be maintained. Every jurist must hold that, so long as Mr. President Davis is President any chief magistrate of a republic either in North or South America would have.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Great activity prevails at several of the oyad dock-yards in getting ready for sea the powerful squadron of first and secondclass steam vessels and armed gunboats for the protection of British interests in Ameri-

Agents have arrived from America by the Persia, to purchase rifled cannon of the Armstrong, Clay, and Blakeley patterns; also nearly 200,000 rifles and revolvers, for immediate shipment.

A letter from Toulon says:-"The civil out between the disunited States of America. is about to open for the French arsenals a market for exportation which certainly was not foreseen. It is stated that American agents have come to France to purchase arms and military equipments, which the storehouses of the State will be only too

glad to get rid of." The news from America has created fresh alarm among the French cotton manufacturers. They fear that their supply of cotton will be curtailed, and that the American market will be closed to French produce .-A certain tightness is observed in the money market, which is attributed, among other causes, to a report that the railway companies are about to issue railway bonds to the amount of 240,000,000f.

A PRIZE SHIP AT PHILADELPHIA .- It was stated yesterday that the ship General Parkrent power, and had referred certain points | hill was brought to the port of Philadelphia the consideration of the law officers of the on Tuesday, as a prize, in charge of Midship-

"The Parkhill was captured off the port of Charleston, about eight days ago, by the U. S. steamship Niagara. The Parkhill was ing privateers as pirates. He wished to call making for the port, having a small cargo of the attention of the government to the posi- salt on board, for ballast, when she was boartion in which British sailors might be plac- ded by officers from the Niagara, and warned ed, for if there was one thing that had at not to enter the harbor of Charleston, or to tractions for them, it was privateering. It remain on the coast. Some time after the was also desirable that the British merchants | boarding officer had left for his own ship, should know in what position they stood as the captain of the Niagara discovered that neutrals, and also that some declaration Capt. Forbes, of the Parkhill, was signaling should be made with respect to British sub- parties on shore, and in a short time two ects becoming privateers. He believed that small armed steamers came out of the harbor of Charleston. A shell was then fired across sibility of this country being involved in the bow of the Parkhill from the Niagara, the dispute between the two sections of the which brought her to. The boarding officer again went on board and took her as a prize. The two steamers from Charleston put back immediately after the gun was fired from the Niagara. The Parkbill had the American flag flying, but when the officer from the Niagara searched the cabin, he found two palmetto flags, both of which looked as if they had been used. Midshipman Schley. with ten men from the Niagara, took possession and left for this port last Sunday week. In consequence of certain remarks made by the two mates of the ship, they were put and kept in irons until their arrival at this port. The Parkhill has a crew of six men, all of whom are still on board.

The General Parkhill is 500 tons burthen, and is owned by Patterson & Stark of Charleston."

RELEASE OF THE SHIP ARGO.—The New York Journal of Commerce learns that the Bremen Minister has earnestly remonstrated against the detention of the Argo, seized by the blockading squadron now in Hampton Roads, (her cargo and charter belonging to Bremen citizens,) and that the Administration has consented to her release.

WHITE SULPHUR WATER-Congress Water, and Bedford Water, for sale by my 20 H. COOK & CO., Sarepta Hall.